THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

A Second Batch of Exposition Essays That Have Been Drawn Out by

THE DISPATCH PREMIUMS.

Benefits of the Exposition to Pittsburg Set Forth by

WRITERS WHO ARE NOT WITH US.

When a City is Striving for Prominence in the World's Race

ITS ADVANTAGES MUST BE ADVERTISED

The second Prize Essay Contest in conjunction with the Topical Balloting inaugurated by THE DISPATCH with the opening of the Exposition ended Saturday, September 13. In announcing the topic for competition and the prizes to be awarded successful writers. THE DISPATCH said:

The Prize Essay contest this week is open to all writers except those regularly employed on the staffs of Pittsburg newspupers. Prizes will be awarded for the best article on "THE BENEFITS OF THE EXPO-SITION TO PITTSBURG." For the best contribution on the above

topic THE DISPATCH will award a prize of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. For the Second Prize THE DISPATCH will award a TEN-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE. For the Third Prize THE DISPATCH will award a FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE.

Each article must make at least 1,200 and not more than 1,500 words. Competitions must be written legibly, on

one side of the paper only, and must be labeled, "THE DISPATCH Prize Essay

Contributions must be left at THE DIS-Correct name, address and age of contest-

ant must accompany MSS., name only for publication if successful. THE DISPATCH reserves the right-to

publish any contribution, whether it be awarded a prize or not.

At midnight of Saturday, September 13, the hig batch of MSS, was wrapped up and forwarded to the gentlemen selected to judge the merits of the competitions. His competency and fairness cannot be questioned, long services on the press being too well known to admit of controversy. In fact, he is the Dean of the fraternity in Pittsburg. In awarding the prizes he says:

"After a careful examination of the Prize Essays I have selected the three which I think are entitled to the prizes in the order following:

First Prize. T. E. WAKEHAM, Sewickley, Pa. Second Prize.

R. V. BRADSHAW, 209 Juniata street, Third Prize.

JOHN W. MOODY, Monongabela City. tors ranged in age fro 18 to 67 years. It is a little strange that Pittsburg people did not produce a winner. It cannot be that we have no good writers not regularly employed on the city papers.

Perhaps the city tolk are too busy at present. It is rather hard to send two of your | radically change the current of thought and three prizes to the agricultural districts, but, as an impartial judge, appointed to deal with the matter from the standpoint of a newspaper man, I have tried to render a just decision. Not one of the essayists is personally known to me, hence no bias.

any consideration at the hands of a newspaper man are: 1. The essay of Martin Prenter, 1113 Carson

street.
2 That of Mrs. Mary Cleland, 40 Sheffield street, Allegheny. "2 J. B. Goodwin, 42 Zulema street, Pittsburg.

4. R. H. Durbin, 17 Mercer street Pittsburg.

5. Emma S. Dowerman, 174 Plymouth street

% Emma S. Dowerman, 174 Plymouth street. Good—for a girl of 18. % Tillio M. Graf, aged 19 years, 309 Forbes The winners will receive their Prizes on

opplication at THE DISPATCH Business Office, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, at 3 o'clock this atternoon. The contributions of the prize winners fol-

BENEFITS OF THE EXPOSITION. The Essay of T. E. Wakelsom, Fewickley.

Winner of the First Prize. It needs no proof to assume that every thing which contributes to the prosperity of a city is beneficial and should be favored and fostered by all honorable means, if a solid, rapid and healthy growth is expected

or desired.

There are natural circumstances which directly tend to build up and expand a town | Pittsburgers to consider the probable results or city; as the great highways for commerce by ocean, lake or river; also being implanted in the midst of an almost boundless fertility. Beside these may be cited the advantages of being peopled with active, enterprising citizens, quick to devise liberal things, but also possessing the nerve and energy to execute their plans. Note, for example, the city of Chicago in which all advantages appear conspicuously. What a phenomenal growth she has had and how persistently she strives to avail herself of every scheme that gives promisof enhancing her greatness! But Chi has learned—other cities have learned—and we are rapidly mastering the lesson, that success in any enterprise aiming to secure important advantages depends largely upon the measure of publicity given to it. Tha Tust great city on the lake from her very infancy has been straining her powers of utterance tion, in the wealth of the vast prairies by which she is almost surrounded; in short, in every thing that strengthens and expands and to-day she revels in a very ecstacy of de light because the grand privilege of holding a World's Fair in the near future has been officially conferred upon her; and this triumphant joy arises from the aussion that such publicity will materially enhance her prosperity. It is also true of every business enterprise, however small, that its success much depends on the publicity it enjoys. This explains why some men in every community have found it immensely profitable to acquire business notoriety by a judicious and liberal system of advertising through the columns of a well-conducted and widely-circulated newspaper; also that the more skilliuily and constantly this is done, the quicker, surer and more

satisfactory are the results. Illustrations of this are striking and abundant in the city of Pittsburg, as in all the great centers of trade the world over, so that even the growth of cities is means-they and the advantages they offer must be made known to win appreciation and wield a drawing innestled in comparative obscurity because unknown and unsung, has, in these later years, drunk in a new spirit of enterprise, thrown aside lethargy, and now by the ducational and esthetic institutions—our thrown aside lethargy, and now by the action of her gas fountains, has been lifted

The Exposition of Pittsburg, profusely laden with her own productions, adorned by the manipulating skill of her own artisans, and to crown all, brought into desirable of the age. With this potent and indispen-sable adjunct, the press, the Exposition brings, by every avenue, from far and near, bundreds of thousands, not merely to hear of, but actually to witness what Pittsburg produces from the wealth of her resources, and offers to the country and the world in the multiplicity and excellence of her crea-Artisans, manufacturers, merchants, all

in their respective lines, are stimulated to make the best possible exhibit, both in the quality of their several offerings and in their attractiveness. Thus many hundreds annually extend their business and influence, receiving substantial benefits from an increasing and profitable patronage. As evidence of this, business men who have made expensive and liberal displays in past years are eager to enter the list of exhibitors again, with an outfit still more lavish and attractive. These have shrewdly discovered that such special advertis-ing pays so largely as to justify a generous expenditure of both time and money. Let it be remembered that a visit to the Exposition this year cannot suffice for the years to come, because it is not a finished work, as an edifice or monu-ment would be; it is really progressive in its character, revealing new devices, im-provements in design and structure. In this age of invention, when the world is con-stantly confronted with wonders, these novelties are expected and are the certain result of the lively competition begotten among rival exhibitors; they also arise from a laud-able desire to present the very best for publie inspection. By a comparison of our present prosperous condition and the marvelous growth everywhere apparent, with what Pittsburg was only a few decades since, our citizens are encouraged to hope for and predict a grand future for our boom-

The time was, in the memory of thousands, when the manufacture of glass in Pittsburg was very limited compared with what we see in that line to-day. While it is true that this branch of industry was greatly extended before Expositions were established here, this enlargement was PATCH Headquarters, Brunswick-BalkeCollender Co.'s space, Exposition Buildings.

Exposition Buildings.

Exposition Buildings.

Exposition Buildings. position to the delight of multitudes, who become active in proclaiming the skill of our workmen, as well as the beauty and variety of the wares they produce. The same can be said of our iron and steel industries, our facilities for the construction of machinery of every description, all of which is shown to perfection in this annual exhibition. All these objects of deepest interest, with full descriptions thereof, pro-claimed far and near by tens of thousands of earnest observers and emphasized by a vigorous press can only result in a healthy expansion of business, rapid growth in population and permanent increase in

financial strength.

Already the solid character of Pittsburg's prosperity appears in the higher place she has reached and is destined to hold in the volume of her banking transactions as com-pared with that of many cities of much

In summing up some of the benefits that must accrue to Pittsburg by its annual Exgreat pleasure to her own citizens as well as to strangers by furnishing them with a rational recreation and instructive enter-tainment, the moral effect of which, upon our youth, especially many of whom are thus happily diverted from ruinous temptations for a season cannot be estimated. Moreover, during this period, they are brought much in contact with objects of inthat affect character-that may beget in many a wholsome ambition-that may so purpose in many lives as literally to save them from destruction and cause them to a blessing to the community in which they have been reared.

Another advantage is that it quickens and perceptibly increases the volume of trade during its 40 days' continuance, for those who come from considerable distances "After the three prize essays those pos-sessing sufficient merit to entitle them to in these annual visits; consequently, large where purchases can be made on terms more favorable than would be possible at home. This leads to periodical preparation for laying in as large a stock as possible at this period, both by retail and wholesale buyers. Thus an important trade springs up that becomes permanent, because buve and seller are mutually benefited. Beside these the Exposition is an efficient educator of all classes, but especially of the young. It is in itself one grand object lesson and needs only to be judiciously used to accom-plish much for the rising generation. And all will admit that, with its beautiful and spacious buildings, so admirably planned, it is a splendid and conspicuous institution, an object of beauty to which Pittsburg's citizens may ever point with pride, a monu-ment of the sagacity and liberality of its T. E. WAKEHAM,

> VAST AND FAR-REACHING. The Essay of R. V. Bradshaw, Allegheny,

Sewickley, Pa.

projectors.

Winner of the Second Prize. "Benefits, like birds, may be said to come some to roost." So it well behooves us of this yearly undertaking of ours. Enterprise, energy, intellect, capital, all have been expended to render it vast and farreaching, and in proportion, as it touches every need practically, and every art astheti-

cally, the beneficial scope will be widened. The records of the Patent Office show that Pittsburg teems with busy, ingenious brains no less than fuming mills and factories, and so to the whirring panorama of wheels, this pandemonium of steam and electricity, verge the mechanically-minded. behold him standing: a screw and there a pivot, there a piston, ere an arm-perfect, we say; but not so this enkindled genius. Rather he sees here at maginary screw and there a thought-made pivot; now he places them in juxtaposition

with this mechanical fact, and next year a begrimed artisan is a millionaire inventor and Pittsburg adds another gem to her already lustrous crown of practical invention and not only this city, but mankind, may pay admiring tribute to the possibilities of our yearly test school. So we may theorize through the whole range of practicality and putting our theories to the test find them amply confirmed by the record of laborsaving machinery in Pittsburg's shops and tounderies. In no other way could the fruit of accumulated national and foreign inventive ingenuity be so systematically and exhaustively, as well as cheaply and conveniently, placed before our mechanically inclined genius for his thoughtful study and inspection. As with invention, so with art. Time alone will show the fruit of inspira tion derived from that comparatively small, though wonderfully diversified collection-Dresden, Munich, Paris, Vienna-at on doors. How much technical benefit derived may be readily inferred by those familiar with the faces of the devotees and adherents

Since as a city we are known as "million aire artisans" and "intelligent, though work-a-day wage-earners," it must be con-ceded this little leaven of inspiration may fluence. Our own beloved city, so long show its effect by raising us as a whole to

of the School of Design and Pittsburg Ar

action of her gas fountains, has been lined into such favorable prominence, that she is about ready to add her own praises to the reluctant praises of an envious but admiring world.

The so-called craze for household decoration and art-furnishing is held, by some authorities, to have emanated from the Centennial exhibit at Philadelphia; and one will scarcely lament the innovation if we comthe manipulating skill of her own artisans, and to crown all, brought into desirable notoriety by an enterprising and intelligent press, rises to view, the unrivaled advertiser carving the comfortable home of to-day and so were unable to take advantage of this opportunity, content to share the reflex benefit. But here enterprise brings the fruit of foreign and domestic talent to our door, and places them within the means and comprehension of our vast so-called middle class, and Pittsburg's tradesmen are finan-cially rewarded, Pittsburg's Clearing House reports go up a notch, and if, as philoso-phers assert, the "fireside is the college of the world," our particular department will

> with all the term implies of what is truest and best. Practical advertisement may be considered the primary object of the Exposition. The rapidity with which the available space disappeared, the energy, ingenuity, and originality in the design and construction of individual exhibits, as well as the scope and diversity of the industries represented, tend to show the entire success of the scheme.
>
> The daily press, the usual advertising medium, recognizes this potent factor and falling into the line of general advance, reaps the benefit of advertisement by increased vigor and a wider forzy into the realm of manent extension of trade to the surrounding towns.

add another chair for the benefit of our

rising generation, viz: practical aestheticism

Another point worthy of consideration is the increased insight into our commercial advantages which may so readily be obtained by those who come to us merely in the pursuit of pleasure. Visitors from surround-ing districts have time to investigate, and cannot but appreciate our healthy location, our water supply, the railroad facilities, our internal system of sheap and speedy transit, our rapidly developing suburbs, our widespread and generous gas supply-all must commend themselves to the astute capitalist, and our volume of capitalistic enterprise may very readily be considerably increased This necessarily means enlarged opportuni-ties for the employment of labor, skilled and unskilled, as well as an influx of a desirable population, and, in these days of census returus, how gladly do we rejoice at this probable result.

"Rivelry is the life of trade," so say the wise, and what a poor showing old fogyism has in these bustling Exposition days! Every nerve, figuratively speaking, is strained to produce a new effect. Here we see the benefit of "mental attrition" in trade life. Employer and employed have impressed upon them the necessity of the latest improvement, the best procurable product in every line of trade—the effect of this worthy emulation can only be limited by the scope of human ingenuity.

The actual financial income can only be

approximated since railroads, cable and electric lines, hotel and general produce appreciate the temporary increase in com-mon with the general line of the city's staple merchandise

So then, the "benefits of the Exposition to Pittsburg," though manifold, may be briefly summarized-a spur to practical invention; an incentive to the local artistic talent; a power in the construction and furnishment of the homes of her citizens, a wise conservator of public taste; a perfect school for the training of the judicious domestic buyer; a far-reaching scheme for advertising not only the staple manufactured lines, but also the city itself, and its advantages in addition to placing it where it belongs among the intelligent and ingenious—all this beyond the actual cash distributed by our un-ceasing stream of visitors.

And what of the building itself? It is a study in its architectural beauty and adaptability to its beneficent purpose. It stands a monument to progressive and intel-ligent foresight of our business men. And when we reflect how much its presence may do to redeem that naturally picturesque and historic site from its erstwhile deplora-ble state, we long to make the man who gives us "Duquesne Park," presiding genius of the city's beauty, to give him the reedom of the city and invest him with any rite, modern or mediaval, to show our just appreciation of his most noble achievements. May the spirit of these progressive times inspire him! And can we overlook that genial social phase which is an absolute feature of our Exposition? Here, rich and poor, aristocratic and humble, meet in the

treat. If one but stops to consider the instructive and elevating influence of the music, the beautiful in art and science, and accompanying scenes of mirth and gavety thus placed so pleasingly before those who other-wise see nothing but the humdrum of exstence, we might catch the spirit that an mates worn faces and to some degree enter into the joy of expectation with which hundreds of weary hearts, young and old, thrill, when along the line is passed the 209 Juniata street, Allegheny.

BENEFITS TO PITTSBURG.

The Essay of John W. Moody, Monongabels City, Winner of Third Prize. In selecting a subject upon which to write

THE DISPATCH acted wisely in pluralizing the word benefit, for most assuredly there are a number of 'benefits' to be derived by the Iron City from the Exposition now being held. The purpose of this article is to point ought three of them. In the first place ! believe Pittsburg will reap a moral benefit. It;is almost impossible to look upon the

sonders of art and mechanism here displayed, and not feel that labor is ennobling. That which produces aspirations for higher things, and stimulates the mind and muscles to new endeavor along the lines indicated, touches a chord in the moral nature that vibrates with tuneful harmony. What magnificent displays of power in the engines and dynamos that keep in motion the whirling wheels. Think of the primitive source of all power and you see the God of Nature enthroned in awful majesty. Wonderful being though man is, he never yet created anything. That he has developed what the Almighty has originated can easily be Look at the lightnings of heaven hained by man and made subservient to his will. Who can gaze into the cloud-enveloped skies and see the flash, and hear the booming roar of nature's electric demonstrations and fail to recognize that there is a God? From this awe-inspiring display of Divine power turn to the works of man, and see how he has been enabled so to blend existing matter, possessing latent forces, as to generate a similar power. We are told that "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." Keeping in mind that God is the father of all motion, and that He has delegated to man the wisdom to utilize the agents which He has made, no thinking mind can look upon the ingenuity and art displayed without feeling that the moral displayed without feeling that nature is thereby uplifted. Truly the Almighty is in intimate touch with the cap-stone of His creation. When He breathed nto man the breath of life and he became a living soul, must there not in some degree have been an emanation from and of Him-sell? How otherwise could Art link itself so close to Nature or Mechanism so intinately resemble His Infinite potentiality?

From the standpoint of easily defined

nalogy it is perfectly legitimate to assume

Continued on Tenth Page.

WANT ANOTHER TEST.

Citizens Will Petition for a Second Examination of

Dissatisfaction Over the Result of Chemical Analysis.

WATER SUPPLIED TO SOUTHSIDERS.

PORMER REPORTS VERY DIFFERENT As stated in last Monday's DISPATCE the citizens are not willing to accept the examination by Hunt & Clapp, of the Southside water and a petition will be presented

but it bears representative names. The following is the petition: Being wholly unsatisfied with the recent chemical analysis of the water taken from the Monongahela river under your direction by Hunt & Clapp, we the undersigned citizens of the Southside hereby petition your bonorable body to order a new analysis to be made by the use of the microscope, believing this to be the only certain way of discovering all the impurities, organic and other matters which the water contains.

Notwithstanding the fact that the people are becoming weary of the water question, and many of them don't want to even hear the fluid discussed, to say nothing of using it; still it has been the talk of the week. The opinions expressed in these columns on Monday can be taken as about the general drift of opinion. Dr. Mundorff, who has always been interested in the water question, and who has probably given it more study than any other man on the Southside, and whose views on the water now supplied to the citizens are pretty well known, was called upon yesterday. He was asked for a statement in regard to the present examination, and a comparison of it with a former one made by Hunt & Clapp. He said: THE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

The analytic chemists, Messrs. Hunt and Clapp, in their excellent report on the condition of the water in 1887, say in that report that the samples of water taken on the Southside, taken as a whole, prove the water to be in a very dangerous condition for potable purposes. They expressed themselves thus after a preliminary explanation as to the uncertainty that attaches to the practice of regarding any one ingredient of the water as the sole or chief cause of the dangerous impurity of the sample tested. However, to avoid a too general scope in their definition of what constitutes proper, as distinguished from excessive quantities of the separate ingredients of good water, they quote the following sen-tences from the best authorities: "Potable waters to be used by large communities should not contain in parts per 100,000 more than 10 parts of total solids, not over 0.01 parts free ammonia and not over 0.01 parts of albuminoid ammonia, not over 1 part of chlorine, nor .009 parts of nitrogen existing as nitrites and nitrates.'

"Turning now to the results obtained by these well-known chemists, from their analysis of the sample gotten at the mouth of the influent pipe and as embodied by them n their report on the water in 1887, we find the free ammonia is set down at 0.0202, and the albuminoid ammonia at 0.0246, while the total solids from this sample foot up 14.3. Reverting again to the report made by them in this month (1890) to ascertain the results of the analysis of the water at the present mouth of the influent pipe, we learn that the free ammonia is found to be 0.096, and the albuminoid ammonia 0.0104; the albuminoid ammonia by the way, from the sample obtained at the reservoir this year amounting to 0.0304, and those obtained from the reservoirs in 1887 reaching 0.0266 and 0.019. The total solids in the sample from the mouth of the influent pipe are set down at 14.0600. Thus it will be seen at a glance, that when we compare the numbers of the total solids obtained in the past (1887) and in the present (1890), they are very nearly the same; when we compare the respective numbers for the free and the albuminoid ammonia at the influent pipe, we find the free ammonia in larger quantity in the present sample and monia representing, according to Messra. Hunt and Clapp, the amount of complete decomposition of the nitrogenous matter in the water, and the albuminoid ammonia, the amount of change that the undecomposed lergo. But when we turn to compare the as found in the samples obtained from the servoirs, we discover that the sample ana-

lyzed in 1890 has the larger amount. THE WATER IS IMPURE. "The chlorine, as shown in both reports,

shows that the water at the mouth of the influent pipe in 1887 contained a much arger quantity than was found at the same source in 1890, while in both years the quantity of chloring in the reservoirs exceeded that found in the water of the river at the influent pipe. The quantity of organic matter and sulphuric acid cannot be conveniently compared, as some of the details in the two reports are carried out after different methods. The presence of nitrie acid is noted in both reports, and a compari-son of the quantities found at the mouth of the influent pipe in 1887 and 1890 shows a slightly larger amount in the analysis of the recent dute.
"Judging the character of the samples by

the quantity and nature of the ingredients in them and gauging them by the standard of good water sanctioned in the report of Hunt & Clapp of 1887, we must arrive at the conclusion that the water is impure. is necessary only to compare the figures of analysis given of the same components in both reports to discover a dangerous equality in the respective figures examined. These figures in both reports, indicating the presence of grave contamination in the water are shorn or their true significance by the diverging conclusions that the chemists draw from their later work. For, while the analysis of the first samples of water made prove the water to be in a very dangerous condition for potable purposes, the analysis of the last samples presented to the Cor mittee of Investigation was found to prove, in spite of its fatal similarity, that the samoles 'are within the limits of what is recognized as good potable water.'

EXERCISED PROPER CAUTION.

"But in justice to the experts of the Pitts burg Testing Laboratory it should be borne in mind that only two samples or were submitted to them, and in drawing conclusions as to the purity or impurity our river water from an analysis of thes samples, they simply exercise verbial caution which analysists of their deserved fame should do. Moreover, they present the analysis of the water in tabuated form, which enables anyone that reads it to agree or differ with them as to the soundness of their own conclusions. How ever, there is one thing that there will be very little contention over, and that is the manifest unfairness of taking the analysis of two samples of water from the river at high tide and from a river channel flushed out temporarily with the flow of the rains as satisfactory evidence of the condition of the same river all the year round.

"And there is another thing that there will be no ground of contention on, and that is the use, in connection with the ch ical analysis, of a parallel biological test For we are now sure that the presence of putrefaction and disease germs in water may be demonstrated to any extent by of microscopic appliances, when the

organic constituents of the right kind for their development are discovered only in minute quantities by chemical analysis.

"The experience of competent observers within recent years has taught them to beware of potable water, in which this coincidence of small quantities of organic matter and large quantities of disease germs may easily exist, where water is rela-tively thought to be free, even after a chem-ical analysis. The chance determination of the extent of organic contamination in a given water does not of necessity determine the presence or absence of harmful germs

MUST FOLLOW NEW LINES. "The latter point must be gotten by working along new lines of research—the lines of biological analysis. For it is to the disease germs we must look to establish the pathological relations of our river water to

endemic fevers among the people who drink "But passing on to the consideration, in a brief manner, of another constituent of our river water generally found in undue quantity, and that is mud. I beg leave to differ from the chemist who pronounced it harmless, and decidedly so from the Southto the special committee of Councils to-day, asking that a new examination be made. The petition has not been largely signed, side water folks, who flatter themselves that it is nature's happily chosen purifier. That it is not a happily chosen purifier even with adult people is frequently demonstrated in their experience with a vengeance. As a partial remedy for this lament and the confession remarks and being and able state of affairs, many people boil and filter the water, others discard it and di-rectly import other water for household use, while others still continue to use it in the pitiful trust that the rights of 60,000 people

will not always be passed by in silence. "But it is time to have done with imper-fect analysis of our river water, that ever tend to the same conclusion, and for us to endeavor to allay the evil of trafficking in endeavor to allay the evil of trafficking in disease germs and nameless organic impurities as articles of legitimate merchandise. For the following facts have, beyond doubt, been showa: First, the presence in the Monongahela river of a large proportion of mud. Second, the presence in it through the sickly seasons of the year of an undue proportion of organic matters of various characters, free ammonia, albuminoid ammonia, acids and earthly solids. Third, the presence of bacteria and other live forms of kindred nature in excessive quantities, together with nature in excessive quantities, together with epithelium and animal refuse. Fourth, the persistance of fevers in our midst which take on an epidemic form when the volume of water in the Monongahela is lessened, and as a consequence the quantity of contamina-tions increased."

OUT IN THE WORLD.

Pretty Detroit Girl's Mysterious Disap-

pearance. CHICAGO, September 19 .- Esther Lorenger, a pretty blonde, 17 years old, left Detroit for Chicago on Wednesday evening and has not been seen since. She had neither money nor the address of her friends, and is now in all probability lost in the city without a friend or acquaintance. Her mission here was to act as interpreter for Madame MacCaud, a tailoress. The Madame has just arrived from Paris, and resterday telegraphed Esther's mother to have the girl come on at once, sending a money order to detray her expenses. At 4 o'clock Madame MacCaud received the re-

ply: "Miss Lorenger left for Chicago last evening," meaning Wednesday.

A messenger went immediately to the Michigan Central depot and from there to the Grand Trunk depot, but found nothing of the girl. A young lad told him there had been a young Erench girl around the had been a young French girl around the depot of the Grand Trunk road nearly all day. The police have been asked to search for the missing girl, but all efforts to find her have thus far been without success.

Recital This Afternoon The nineteenth free organ recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon will be of especial interest to the music-lovers of Allegheny presenting some interesting musical novel ties and a wide range of popular music by the best composers. Organist Wales will play a recently composed mazurka, which is full of delicate beauty. It is shortly to be published by a New York firm, with a dedica-

tion to Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Following

is the programme: 1. Panfare Militaire 2. {\alpha \text{Spanish Dances} \text{Moskowski} \\ \lambda \text{Mazurka Kossuth} \text{Leonard Wales} \\ \text{8. Overture-"Merry Wives of Windsor"}

4. Song—"Waltz Roudo" Gumbert
5. 3 d'acvotte—"Jugenue" L'Arditi
7 b Carrie Gavotte F. Brandeis
6. Polka de Concert Homer N. Bartlett
7. Song—"Malpine Flowers" J. H. Wekerlin
8. Cornflower Waltz C. Coote
9. Minuett J. Baptiste Calkin
10. Song—"The Flower Girl" Bevignan
11. Turkish Patrol March Michaelis S. HOWARD SPRAGUE DEAD.

One of Pittsburg's Best Known Young Business Men Passes Away. S. Howard Sprague, one of the city's best

known young business men, died yesterday at his home on Lang avenue, East End He was for several years Mr. George Westinghouse's private secretary, but had to resign his position about a year ago on account of ill-health. The malady which finally claimed Mr. Sprague as a victim was Bright's disease. Mr. Sprague's wife, formerly Miss Klawman, died about four years ago, and since then he has been living in the East End with his two small chil

ren. The funeral takes place Saturday afteroon from Mr. Sprague's late residence on Lang avenue.

FOR CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION.

J. H. Stevenson Asked to Allow the Publicution of His Tartff Catechtsm.

Mr. J. H. Stevenson, of 100 Fifth avenue, hegentleman who originated the famous "Tariff Catechism," during the last Presidental campaign, is in receipt of a letter from ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, asking leave of the owner to allow its republication by the Congressional Commit-tee, of which Mr. Clarkson is the head. The latter gentleman, in his letter, said

the committee would pay for the printing and distribution of the pamphlet, which many Republicans of national reputation have pronounced to be the best campaign locument issued in many years. Mr. Stevenson, who has copyrighted the matter, has given his consent to its publication by the committee.

A Meeting of Survivors. A meeting of the survivors of the ex-

plosion of the Allegheny Arsenal, Septem ber 17, 1862, will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Patterson's Hall, Butler street, near Fortieth street. A number of prominent citizens have been invited to ad dress the meeting. Question for Single Tax Meeting.

At the meeting of the Single Tax League to be held next Sunday evening at their rooms, 64 Fourth avenue, they will discuss the condition of the workingwomen of Pittsburg, showing how the adoption of the single tux would permanently ameliorate their con-

Committee Meetings To-Dny. The Finance Committee will meet this fternoon to consider matters submitted to it by Councils. The Southside Water Investigating Committee will also meet this afternoon, and it is expected that a large number of citizens will appear to testify.

TO BRIDGE THE OHIO.

West Enders Want a More Convenient Way of Getting to Allegheny.

THE PROJECT IS WELL UNDER WAY

Committee Appointed to Interest Allegheny Capitalists.

TALK WITH ONE OF THE PROMOTERS

A bridge across the Ohio, connecting Allegheny and the West End, is the latest project. The scheme is agitated by West Ead citizens, and it is believed it will be carried through. A meeting of the promoters of the enterprise was held this week. There was a dozen or more of the best known citizens of the West End present, and the matter was fully discussed. A committee was appointed for the purpose of visiting some of the brokers in the city, to induce them to see some of the Allegheny people, and, if possible, get them interested in the proposed bridge. This committee will perorm its duty early next week, and then another meeting will be held to see what can

As far as can be learned, it is the intention of the promoters to run the bridge from the foot of Chartiers street, in Allegheny, to the foot of Steuben street, in the West End. This will reach the present travel on the Steubenville pike, and when the proposed new electric road is built on that thorough-fare the traffic will be largely increased. But this is not where the bridge would be the greatest benefit. There is now a great deal of travel from the West End to Allegheny, with no means of getting there ex-cept over the William Thaw ferry or up across the Point and Union bridges.

In the winter the ferry does not run with

any regularity, and it is not only incon-venient but expensive to teamsters to be compelled to drive heavy loads so far.

Then, there is another class of people that
will be benefited by the bridge. There are
hundreds of workmen employed in Allegheny who live in the West End. Tolls on the ferry cost them at least \$20 a year if the boat runs regular, and it not, they must walk around by the bridge, a distance of two or three miles.

A DISPATCH reporter talked to one of the projectors of the bridge yesterday, and he said: "The citizens of this end of the city have for a long time been considering the advisability of putting a bridge across the Ohio at that place, but we never got so far with the scheme as now. I believe if we can get the Allegheny people interested in the project, it will go through. It will be a convenience and a benefit in more ways than one. It will be a convenience to our people who are employed on the other side of the river, and it will be a benefit gener-ally to this side, and especially to property owners. Besides if the bridge is built, it will not be long until some company will want to run an electric road across it to con-nect the West End with Allegheny."

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

At a Meeting of West End Council No. 824, Royal Arcanam. The hall of the old Odd Fellows' build-

ing, the pioneer structure of the West End, has been the gathering place of most of the secret meetings of this place, and its walls have been the limit of the work of these societies, and hold volumes of their nttered sentiments that will never be known to the outside world, but the meeting of last Monday evening of West End Council No. 824, Royal Arcanum, was one of rare oc-

This event marks the history of the first isit of the grand officers, and in appreci tion of this occasion the members decided to make it one that they and visiting council will long remember, and such was the remeeting was called to order. After a few preliminaries an address was made by Grand Regent J. A. Laugfitt, whose main topic was upon the aims and objects of the order. Grand Secretary, James Wright; Grand Orator, Mr. Knox, and D.G. D., H. A. Tanner, also made short addresses. Among the members of the council who occupied the speakers' stand were Mr. Samuel Harper, who made an interesting and humorous address upon the success of their council. Mr. H. L. Mebenefits to be derived from life insurance and urging upon all to lend a helping band toward the future growth of the Royal Ar-

There was now only one thing remainedthat was, how to devour the tempting re-past which had been prepared. The suspense was not prolonged, and all present did ample justice to the good things placed be-

POISONED BY CANNED GOODS

The Cause of Much Sorrow After a Wedding Feast Was Over.

A wholesale poisoning case at a wedding near Monongahela City, at which 40 persons were made severely ill by the effects of canned fruits kept the doctors of that section very busy during the fore part of this week, and there are still cases that demand the physicians' care. W.G. Berryhill and Miss Murgery McCarroll were married Monday night at the residence of the bride's father, and after the ceremony there was a big supper, at which a bountiful supply of canned fruits were eaten.

As a result the guests after their return home became very sick, and the two physicians in the neighborhood were kept in busy attendance. They pronounced it poisoning. All will recover. Some of the fruit will be analyzed by competent chemists.

UNITED ITALIAN SOCIETIES' PICNIC. A Grand Time Promised at Ross Grove

Next Monday. The United Italian Societies of Pitteburg will give their second annual picnic, in commemoration of the entry into Rome on September 20, 1870, at Ross Grove on Monday, September 22. The parade of societies will form on New Grant street at 10 A. M., and,

after a short street parade, will leave for Ross Grove. The Italian Fraterna of Connellsville, and the French Society, of the Southside, will be present, and take part in the festivities The new Italian Christopher Columbus Cornet Band will be in attendance, and the music at the grove will be furnished by a

Work of the Coroner.

selected Italian orchestra.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mark Benson, who was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio at Laughlin station, and the verdiet was that the car in spector was negligent in not properly exmining the cars. In the case of Frank Yawolsky, who was injured by a carting salling on him while at work, the verdict was that death was caused by the shock to his nervous system.

President Newell Here. President John Newell, of the Lake Erie road, made one of his regular visits yesterday. There are few details that escape the "old man," as he is called. His presence is required here at least once a month to sign vouchers and attend to other necessary

ADDITIONAL extreme novelties in Scotch and French plaids placed on our counters this week. HUGUS & HACKE.



WEST-BOUND EXPRESS

"Well?" asked William, as we stood upon the desolate prairie, gazing blankly over our blackened crops.

"Well, now!" was all I could say We certainly were two unfortunates. In England our professional prospects had seen blighted by the malice of the examiners in law and medicine respectively, who howed such an unaccountable dislike to us

during our first trials as to convince us that it was futile to strive since we were doomed beforehand. Then our relatives professed to discover that we were wasting our own time and their money, and packed us off to a fresh sphere of action. On this side the ocean we had really braced ourselves for an effort, but ill luck had still pursued us. We gave ear to a

plausible land agent in Chicago, who said

he was an Englishman and loved us, and we bought a form of him, and found too late that our "rich improved prairie farm, with unimpeachable residential and other accommodation, centrally situate in the most prosperous portion of that magnificent and booming State of Dakota, crossed by a main grunk road, and close to a celebrated railroad center," was a wretched sterile track, with a plank box for a dwelling, july 30 miles from a settlement, and with not even a neighbor under ten miles. Still, not caring to own ourselves swindled, we had hung on in desperate hope, and had sent home periodical accounts, more or less fantastic, of our condition and prospects, and had managed to exist on the resulting remittances.

And now, just when after three years of harder toil than we had suspected ourselves capable of, we had managed at last to get a way immediately from the neighborhood. And yet I dared not go, for fear that

"I know it," answered the man. "No letter for you, I tell you!" And with that he slammed down the shutter angrily.

My heart sank as he did so, though quite unreasonably, since in these unsettled regions there was nothing unusual in a letter being delayed. William was so thoroughly trustworthy, and so punctilious of his word, that I felt confident he had written, and that of course the letter had miscarried. There was nothing for it but to return and wait

patiently a little longer.

Two days later I again made the tedious journey, only again to be disappointed. This time, however, I felt so lonely that I went out of my way in returning to call on my neighbor, the Dutchman, and, though I found him busy on his farm, and not inclined for gossip, I counted his daughter Mina a famous substitute, and felt quite cheered by a few minutes' chat with her. In fact, such relief did I find that in luture

I always returned that way.

And thus for a fortnight did I regularly And thus for a fortnight did I regularly every alternate day trudge off to the post, only as regularly to be disappointed. More-over, at the end of that time, when I called on the Dutchman, Mina was missing, she whose comforting words had never failed to reassure me. I hung about the place for some time in the hope that she would reap-pear, and then ventured to ask her father

where she might be.
"Mein tochter hav gone avay," he answered.
"Some frients hav fetched her in Bruken. Dot ish where her verliebte—vot you call it?—her bettrotted lif, und she go recht reudig."

You may guess in the circumstances, with



I ABANDONED THE RANCH FOREVER

fair portion of our land into something resembling cultivation, and saw looming before us the prospect of at any rate some sort of a return, we awoke to find the June sunshine gleaming through a window latticed with icy tracery, and the water frozen in a bucket on the floor, and the fate of our

tender growing corn sealed. William, who was more volatile than I. had been urging me for months past to aban don the place and try a fresh start elsewhere but somehow I had been unreasonably loath to do so. It might be my phlegmatic nature. or it might be because our nearest neighbor the Dutchman, had a fair daughter-any how I would not go, and William would no go without me.

"Now, are you satisfied that it's nothing but a howling wilderness we're in?" he And though I did not reply, I was satis-

fied of it, and felt that not all the daughters of earth could bind me to such a place. "Philip Sinton, do you hear me?" Will-iam repeated. "You're a leech by training, and the son of a leech; but what earthly benefit can you ever get by hanging on like a dead ghoul to this lamentable fraud of a farm? We came West to 'grow up with the country.' How can we expect to do it by stopping in a part where never a single thing does grow? Now, listen to me! I'm off this very day."

"Where?" I asked meditatively. "Where?" echoed he. "Anywhere! So long as it is not to a ranch on a boundless per-air-ie, where the life is as slow as—why, say as you respected and costly animal. He indicated another of our bad bargains, sober old mule, which had been palmed ff on us at a high price as being of a breed 'peculiarly adapted to the soil and cli-

"Look here, Philip!" he went on, "Soberly, this is what I propose. You remem-ber all the talk we heard last time we were in Scuta of the big mining boom up in the Silverbow Valley? Well, I'll just take the cars and go quietly up there before our little, as our friends would say. If it's no good, and just another of the gigantic frauds of this gigantic country, I'll come quietly back here, and we'll make a break together in another direction. But if it 'ooks like blew with refreshing force across my brow paying, why then I'll stake out my claim and soothed my jaded sense, and soon the like the rest, and you can follow up and join me. We'll leave this rich ranch of ours to the claim jumpers; and if the rascal who jumps this doesn't thereby get ull punishment for his past crimes, then my name's not William Harlow."

In existing circumstances I really had nothing to urge against this scheme, and we set about immediately to put it into execution. It was arranged that I should go down with William to the settlement and see him start, and in an hour or two we were on our way over the prarie to Scuto.

We reached the place late at night, and

found that the west-bound train-there was but one in the 24 hours—was timed to leave in the small hours of the morning. We therefore hung about the station till the train drew up, and then William took his seat and left me standing on the desolate landing. As he said "Goodby" he promised to write to me immediately after his arrival, so that I might expect at least to hear rom him within our days.

Nevertheless, as I saw the great train, so full of life and light, draw away from the station and sink into the darkness, a strangely forsaken and desolate seeiing stole over me, and my eyes instinctively held last to the retreating lights until the highest of them had sunk below the distant horizon. When daylight came I trudged laboriously back across the great sreary ring of grassy earth with a sense of utter loneliness, and when I reached the ranch I wondered at the vretched, sunken look of everything.

The stipulated days passed heavily, and then I hastened to our nearest mail station to letch the promised letter. "No letter for you," said the post-agent.
"Oh yes, there is," I replied; "my name

the missing letters might bear the news that my friend had met with no success and was returning. What would be think of me if se came back to find the place stripped, and no friend to welcome him? No! I must have patience for just a little longer. And thus another fortnight passed-a more miser-able time than I had ever spent before; and yet there came no news of William. resolved to go in search of him, and piled together our few movables upon our only anxiety kept me awake, and when morning came I was tormented with the idea that my triend would open the door and enter at every moment, and so strong was this impression that at the slightest sound I started nervously and thought: "Here he comes at With such a feeling it was impossible to go, and so another day passed, and

another, and yet another. But at the end of that time I stifled my misgivings, and,

harnessing the old mule, abandoned the

ranch, as I hoped, forever.

We went at a mournful pace, and never had the way seemed so tedious or so long. The hot midsummer sun shone over the shelterless plain, and the crickets and locusts whirred and rasped all round, while the old mule with sagging cars plodded on and on, till I seemed to fall asleep as I walked and lost all perception of the things about me. Whether I really passed into a state of somnambulism, or whether it was simply the result of the dreary suspense and loneliness of the past weeks I cannot say, but for the rest of the day my mind had constantly before it vivid and horrible pictures which I was powerless to banish. A crowd of faces seemed always to surround me, jeering, deriding and threatening; and always I seemed to be struggling to get through them to find William, whom I knew to be just behind them, and yet I could not reach him. The cicadas' hum translated itself into a babel of voices, and once or twice I heard most distinctly above them all William's well-known bidding me come to him.
visions struck an inexplicable ror into me, and several times I felt as though I must shout for help. But still we went wearily on and on, till at last, as the sun got low, a coefing breeze sprang up and roof of a house loomed upon the horizon, and then several more. My trance was broken, and I stepped forward vigor, cheering up the poor tired animal, and we entered the settlement just as night

Companionship, and a strong dose of quinine, were the first things I sought, and these soon brought me back to my normal state, and when I awoke next morning after a comfortable night's rest, I could laugh at my dismal forebodings of the previous day, Nevertheless I set about hurriedly to dispose of our belongings, that I might be able to take my departure by the next westbound train. It was the west-bound express No. 1, the same as that by which I had watched William leave me. Long before it was due I was at the station patient to start, and I kept a weary vigil into the dark hours of the morning. At last, however, just before dawn, the train came in. "All aboard!" was called, and with a solemn tolling of the great bell on thelengine we steamed away over the shad-

owy prairie. As usual, on these Western trains there were but few passengers in the ordinary cars, for most of the travelers were for long listances, and had taken their places in the luxurious sleeping cars. Consequently the conductor had for this stage but little to do, and bore none of the autocratic and repel-lant airs which characterize his class when in the full tide of their occupation, as he sauntered through the train with somet of the air of a ship's master, whose craft is going steadily, with plenty of sea room. He seemed, besides, a friendly, fatherly sort of man, and I found no difficulty in opening a conversation with him, as he leisurely examined my ticket. My eugerness would